

The Daily Gazette

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DAILY GAZETTE.

The First Work of Michael Angelo.

The distinguished painter, sculptor and architect, Michael Angelo Buonrotti, was born in Tuscany, Italy, 1474. He was put on to nurse to the wife of a sculptor, and may, therefore, be said to have sucked sculpture in his very milk.

He entered the studio of Ghirlandajo at the age of thirteen, and performed feats unequalled in the annals of art. He set down had his work corrected, as his copy always surpassed the original. His master being a superior man himself, and capable of appreciating talent wherever found, encouraged his pupil in these developments of youthful excellence. Not so with his companions. They could not look upon their young rival with complacency for genius of this character could not be suffered to exist in a land of thirteen years.

Michael Angelo had therefore to endure their ill-treatment.

Once the youthful artist took occasion to criticize the design of one of his fellow workmen, and thereupon he received such a blow from the exasperated man, that it broke the cartilage of his nose—from which cause it remained crooked through life.

One day Angelo entered the grounds of the Medici. He there beheld treasures of art, which Lorenzo the Magnificent had collected, such as he never beheld before. Struck with their antique beauty, an instinctive jealousy prompted him, not only to imitate, but to excel these exquisite productions. Procuring a block of marble, he divested himself of his outer garment, and, seizing a chisel and hammer, he began the outlines of a faun's head.

The studio of his former master was deserted by him, to the small gratification of his fellows, who rejoiced that they were at last rid of their detested and hated rival, whose only crime consisted in his surpassing talent.

One day, as Michael Angelo was finishing his faun's head, a man of about forty, exceedingly plain in feature, and dressed with the greatest negligence, stopped opposite to him, and slightly observed him as he worked. Michael Angelo ignored him, and, without taking the slightest notice of the unknown, for whom he cared about as much as for the dust that fell beneath his chisel.

When he had given the finishing stroke to his work, the young man drew back, after the manner of artists in general, so as better to judge the effect of his performance, with which he appeared perfectly satisfied. This was apparently the moment awaited by the spectator of the scene, who, slowly advancing, laid his hand on the young sculptor's shoulder.

"Friend," said he, with a smile, "will you allow me to make one remark?"

Michael Angelo turned round with assurance, and with an air combining contempt and insolence.

"A remark? You?" said he, slowly.

"Or, in other words, if you like it better, a criticism," continued the stranger.

"On your faun's head?"

"On your faun's head," quietly answered the unknown.

"And pray who are you, sir, who thus assume a right to criticize my labor?"

"I can matter very little to you who I am, if your criticism is correct," said the stranger.

"And who is it to decide between us which of the two is right?"

"Yourself, if you wish it."

"Well, sir, let us hear—speak!" said Michael Angelo, folding his arms with an air of defiance.

"I have not intended to represent the grinning head of an old faun?" asked the stranger.

"Certainly—that is easy enough to be seen."

"Well," suggested the critic, smiling, "where did you ever see an old man with a perfect set of teeth?"

The young man reddened up to the eyes at this remark, and bit his lip with vexation. The criticism was a just one; and, waiting till his interlocutor had disappeared, he took the chisel and, with a couple of blows, he knocked out two of the faun's teeth. As it was now growing late, he resolved to return the next day, and put a finishing stroke to his work.

The following morning, at an early hour, Angelo repaired to the garden; but, to his great surprise, his faun had disappeared, and in its place was posted the stranger of the day before.

"Where is my head?" angrily asked the young sculptor.

"It has been removed by my orders," quietly answered the unknown.

"And where are you, sir, who thus dare to give orders in the garden of Lorenzo the Magnificent?"

"Follow me, and you shall learn," said the stranger.

"I shall certainly follow you, and oblige you to return me my faun's head."

"Perhaps you will be glad to let it remain where it is."

"We shall see."

The stranger took the way to the palace with the same calm and tranquil manner, and was preparing to ascend the grand staircase, when the young man, seizing his arm, with an exclamation between timidity and anger, said:

"Where are you going, sir? Do you think to penetrate thus, with impunity, into the apartments of the prince? Depend upon it we shall get turned out."

"The unknown, without paying the slightest attention to what the young man said, went on and crossed the antechamber. The servants rose at his approach, and the guards saluted him with respect.

Michael Angelo followed with increasing uneasiness.

"Can he hold some station in the palace?" thought he, rather uneasy at the idea. "In that case I am wrong in speaking so freely. Well! after all, my faun belongs to me, and he must return it: it is my work. At all events, I can pay him for the marble."

The unknown traversed the gallery and the saloon without the least impediment.

"The devil!" thought Michael Angelo, "can he be the prince's secretary? If so, I shall be in a nice predicament, after my impudence to him. Oh, what a blind fool I have been!"

The unknown now opened the door of a chamber regally furnished, and rich with objects of art of the greatest value.

The young sculptor paused on the threshold, speechless and trembling; his boldness had quite forsaken him, and he gazed himself up as lost. He had certainly offended a person of immense power, when that person could so unceremoniously enter

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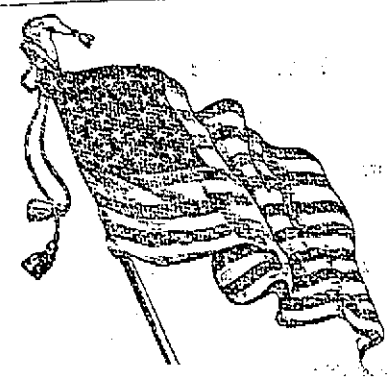
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Forever float that standard sheet—
Where Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES T. LEWIS.
of Columbia County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WYMAN SPOONER,
of Walworth County.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JOSEPH FAIRCHILD,
of Dane County.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
of Trempealeau County.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WINFIELD SMITH,
of Milwaukee County.
FOR BANK COMMISSIONER,
W. M. RAMSEY,
of Oshkosh County.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD,
of Grant County.
FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,
HENRY CORDIER,
of Winnebago County.

The Draft.

Gov. Salomon has received a reply from the provost marshal general, in answer to a letter in which the governor urged certain methods of arranging the quota of districts as more fair than the one which seemed to be provided by the department. The provost marshal states that one fifth of the total of class one enrolled, less the excess in troops hitherto furnished by any state, are to be divided among the districts in the ratio of their enrollment.

The letter intimates that a further examination of the statement furnished by this state may enable him to place the credit of the several congressional districts where it especially belongs, instead of merely subdividing it among the districts according to the number enrolled in them.

According to this the excess of volunteering in any particular portion of the state is to be credited to the whole state. It took county has sent 2,500 men into the field and Washington county less than 600, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we help Washington county in the coming draft by our excess of volunteers over our quota. We hope this inequality may be remedied, by at least giving credit to congressional districts, if counties and towns cannot receive their proper credit.

THE CONFEDERATE ORGANS OF THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The New York World, in its different positions on the Kentucky election, illustrates the "change of base" which has taken place in all the copperhead journals on that subject, including the Milwaukee News and the Monitor of this city. On the 3d of August, the World declared that Gen. Burnside opened the polls under the terms of martial law, and had required the judges of the election to make a return as to how many votes the democratic ticket. On the 5th it said Burnside had elected a governor and at least two members of congress. On the 8th it was "shocked" at the mis-called election. On the 11th of August it talks about the republicans party holding a blunderbuss in Kentucky and demanding emancipation. On the 10th of September it changes its tone, and declares Bramlette a democrat, and exalts over his election, insisting that there is a "democratic majority in Kentucky" of 50,442, and calls Wickliffe a "secessionist!" In four of the counties it says the "the guerrillas are supposed to have interfered with the election or the returns." The inference being that there was no other interference, and that Burnside did not require the judges of elections to make such returns as would defeat the democratic ticket. Who can have any faith in political organs which contradict themselves so palpably on a matter of fact?

A STARTLING PROPOSITION.—Hon. John Sherman presents the issue made in the nomination of Vallandigham, in the most forcible light. "Here is a convicted traitor," says he, "nominated as the democratic governor of Ohio. He is opposed to the government; opposed to the war; will not vote a dollar to suppress the rebellion, and yet the democratic party calls upon the people to elect him navy commander-in-chief of the army and man of Ohio—and this in the midst of a war with the enemies of the country, whom he was convicted of aiding."

A "Peace" Proposition Rescued.—In the Virginia senate, on the 10th, there was a protracted debate on a series of resolutions introduced by Mr. Collier, proposing to submit an address to the northern states in favor of some sort of conference or arbitration looking to peace. In support of his resolutions, Mr. Collier said he "did not believe that Virginia had done all that could have been done to avert the war," but this was indignantly rebuffed in the senate, and the resolutions were indefinitely postponed by a vote of 38 to 1.

The Cuban paper Diana says, Hayti is to be incorporated into the French Empire, and to this end is now playing into the

Meeting of the War Democracy.

At 12 o'clock, the convention was called to order by A. Hyatt Smith, who moved that J. E. Arnold, of Milwaukee, be chosen permanent President. The motion was adopted, and Mr. Arnold took the chair, addressing the convention very briefly, and remarking that he hoped the convention would be conducted in a spirit of true patriotism and harmony, and its action result in the organization of the true democratic party.

On motion of Judge McArthur, of Milwaukee, the following officers were chosen: VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wm. C. Allen, of Delavan.
E. H. Brodhead, of Milwaukee.
A. Hyatt Smith, of Janesville.
S. D. Littlefield, of Sheboygan.
Eugene S. Turner, of Oshkosh.

SECRETARIES.

A. P. Blakeslee, of La Crosse.
E. G. Wheeler, of Delavan.
J. A. Savage, of Waukesha.
W. L. Mitchell, of Janesville.
Judge Hubbell offered a resolution, which was adopted, to appoint a committee of three, to report resolutions.

Judge McArthur offered a resolution, which was adopted, to appoint a committee of three to prepare and report an address. A. Hyatt Smith offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a committee of five to report business for the action of the convention.

In pursuance of these resolutions, the Chair appointed the following committees: On Address—Arthur McArthur of Milwaukee, George C. Northrop of Racine, and L. F. Fatten of Janesville.

On Resolutions—Levi Hubbell of Milwaukee, C. D. Robinson of Green Bay, and H. S. Winger of Elkhorn.

On Business—A. Hyatt Smith of Janesville, J. W. Taylor of Dodge county, A. P. Blakeslee of La Crosse, C. D. Robinson of Green Bay, and N. B. Caswell of Jefferson.

On motion, the convention adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE, ROCKY DISTRICT.

WISCONSIN, Sept. 17th, 1863.

Editors Gazette.—Will you have the kindness to publish the following circular from the war department, for the benefit of those whom it may concern?

S. J. M. PUTNAM,
Prov. Mar. Rocky Dist. of Wis.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

PROVOST MARCHAL, ROCKY DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16th, 1863.

Circular No. 82.

The following opinion of Col. Joseph Holt, judge advocate general, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of this bureau:

In the case of drafted men who having failed to report are arrested and taken to pay commutation or furnish substitutes.

OPINION.

Under the 13th sections of the enrollment act it is clear that a party drafted and wishing to furnish a substitute or pay the commutation must do so on or before the day fixed for his appearance, the privilege expires with that day. If he fails to report himself, and is arrested as a deserter, he has all the rights to go before the board of enrollment and prove that he is not liable to do military duty, but if on hearing his claim to exemption he is held to be liable he cannot escape personal service. He is also under such circumstances subject to be proceeded against as a deserter.

JAMES B. FRY, Prov. Mar. Gen.

FROM JAPAN.—The following explanation of the recent collision with Japan is telegraphed from San Francisco: "By further accounts, it appears that the Japanese government had attempted to avoid war with foreigners, having not only paid all the indemnity demanded by England, but also made a satisfactory apology; but this displeased the Damios, and much discontent existed throughout the country. A damio, who owns territory along the Strait of Sirouski, in the province of Nagato, recklessly fired from his forts upon the ships of all nationalities that passed."

A dispatch from Washington states that the President will not consent to accept the resignation of Gen. Burnside, but requests him to remain in command of East Tennessee, which he has liberated from rebel control.

A new monitor, the Teconash, was launched at Jersey City on Saturday. She is 220 feet long, 45 beam, 12 depth hold, and 7 1/2 draught.

The demands against New York city on account of damages to property sustained during the riot on the 13th, 14th and 15th of July now amount to about \$2,000,000.

MAURY AS A PIRATE.—M. F. Maury, the rebel, whose letter to the London Times applauds the course of Vallandigham, Governor Seymour and northern copperheads generally, now turns up in command of the pirate Georgia, which burned the ship Commodore on the 10th of September. While Vallandigham "waits and watches over the border," Maury waits and watches over the ocean. Vallandigham and Maury! par noble fratrum!

FREAK OF LIGHTNING.—The Lockport (N. Y.) Journal chronicles a recent wonderful feat of lightning. An elm tree, about 18 inches in diameter, standing about a mile west of that village, was struck in such a manner that about 25 or 30 feet of the body of the tree from and above a point about four feet from the ground were taken out, scattered in every direction several rods around, and the tree above the portion thus suddenly extracted, coming down and setting and grafting itself into the stump. The tree minus 25 feet of its body, still stands as erect as ever, with its large branching limbs unbroken. The tree was so cut, making room for the lower part to rot out, above the part missing, to be inserted. The tree stands firm, and is of respectable height.

GOOD FOR OLD KENTUCKY.—A correspondent writing to us from Knoxville, Tennessee, Ohio, says: "One day last week, the men by the name of Adams went over the river to Paducah, Ky., and began to shoot for Vallandigham, when they were promptly met by the citizens, and to the fact that Val. was a traitor and those that went for him, and they could have just fifteen minutes to get over the river. They went back."

A very absent-minded individual, being laid up from a boat in a river, sank last night before he remembered that he could swim. He fortunately remembered it just before he sank the third and last time. A

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14, via Cairo, 16. Gen. Grant, now lying ill at New Orleans from an injury, is not expected back from Vicksburg very soon. There is activity at New Orleans, in a military point of view. There is no intelligence of importance from General Steele. The rumor that the main body of his army had temporarily fallen back to Duvall's Bluff is circumstantially confirmed.

PORTLAND, Sept. 16. Returns from 275 towns gives Copy over 16,000 majority over Bradley, which the remaining towns to be heard from will probably increase. The state senate will stand 30 Union to 1 democrat. The house about 110 Union to 31 democrat.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 14. Gen. Johnston and Forrest skirmished with the enemy near Dalton, on Friday. Forrest was wounded. The Yankees advanced to Tunnel Hill. Gen. Wheeler had a skirmish on the same day, and the enemy being too strong, fell back. A general engagement is expected. General Rosecrans occupies Chattanooga.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 16th, 1863.

The enemy contests Gen. Pleasanton's further advance on the south bank of the Rapidan, with a strong force of cavalry, artillery and infantry, aided by strong breastworks and rifle pits. Considerable sharp skirmishing occurred at Raccoon Ford yesterday, but our loss was slight, and our force removed quietly on this side of the river. I have as yet no positive information concerning the main body of the rebel infantry, but it is quite evident their position will be entirely developed within a day or two.

The Times dispatch says the commissary and quartermaster stores at Warrenton and Manassas are being removed to Alexandria, out of the reach of rebel guerrillas, whose capacity increases in proportion with the length of our line of communication. Two trains a day run through to Calpelper, stopping only at water and wood stations. It is reported that a cavalry force of 3,000 strong, with artillery, is in the vicinity of Hancock's Ferry, on the upper Potomac.

Dr. McDonald, Rev. W. G. Scandlin, and several other members of the sanitary commission, captured at Gettysburg by the rebels and sent to Richmond, will be released on Friday next.

The Rockville, Maryland, Sentinel of the 11th inst., says: "In consequence of the frequent absconding of slaves from that region farmers will not have sufficient help to gather their fall crops."

Officers in the army of the Potomac complain that the fresh horses received by the cavalry in exchange for worn out horses, are worse than those returned to the government. Officers say that horses issued since the establishment of the new cavalry bureau, are not so good as those furnished before its organization.

The Times has the following: It is stated on good authority, that Gen. Gimsore has tendered his resignation to the president, because of a disagreement between himself and admiral Dahlgren. Report says that the president will not give up Gimsore, and admiral Dahlgren has been approached with a proposition to assume command of the naval forces at Charleston.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

A Morris Island letter to the Herald, dated the 12th, says: Ever since our occupation of Wagner and Gregg, the rebels have been exceedingly more and more. They do not allow us a moment's peace. They fire night and day upon Wagner, but they take such an admirably constructed work, and so capacious and safe, bomb-proof, no one is injured. They fire often enough during the night to enable us to sleep soundly. Since Tuesday, 10 or 12 deserters have come in from James Island, belonging to a Georgia regiment. They report continual dissatisfaction among the men, and a general determination to desert from a service which has been so disagreeable to them. They state that the rebels are building several batteries on Sullivan's Island, and are endeavoring to capture the new batteries on Morris and Battery Deas, to cover the channel to the city. Additional batteries are also being constructed between Fort Johnston and the city on James Island, on which they are mounting 10-inch columbiads and 7-inch Brooke's rifles.

On the green at the city the rebels have mounted a 13 inch Blakely rifle, which they have just received from Mobile, where it was brought with another of the same caliber in an angle-rebel blockade runner, two weeks ago. The second of these in Charleston is not mounted. It was at first thought to mount it on Fort Johnson, but that idea was given up, and so far as deserters know no place had yet been determined where it could be put in position. A number of these monsters, with projectiles weighing over 600 pounds each, were lying by the side of the gun on Charleston Green. The health of the command is good. Soldiers need fresh vegetables. Gen. Gilmore has issued a general order giving thirty days furlough to privates who have distinguished themselves in the recent siege. They are not to exceed two per cent. of the effective force, and must be recommended by their colonel.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Four 5c better at 4,306,05 for extra state; 5,356,35 for R H O. Wheat: receipts 49,793; market better at 94,01, 97 for Chicago spring; 99,01, 17 for Milwaukee club; 1,191,24 for winter red. Western corn receipts 72,500; dull, slightly favor buyers at 75 for mixed. Oats quiet at 65, 73. Pork steady. Lard a shade firmer at 10, 10 1/2. Whiskey 60. Stocks easier, better since board. Money easy at 5 1/2. Sterling firmer. Gold 132 1/2. Consols 102 1/2. Reading 16 1/2. U. S. 6 1/2. Erie 10 1/2. 5 20 consols 102 1/2. 7-30 102 1/2. 6 1/2, 17, 18, 19.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 17.

J. C. Ayers & Co.'s patent medicine manufactory took fire last evening, burning the two upper stories. Loss about \$40,000—insured for \$30,000. About 200 hands lose employment.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 16.

A detachment of the 9th Kansas Union cavalry came upon Quantrill's camp near Snubart, Sept. 6th, killed two, destroyed a quantity of subsistence stores, capturing four horses and equipments, and some arms. The rebels fired one volley and fled into thick underbrush. Pursuit was impossible. The rebels are evidently concentrating for another raid. The losses of horses and stores prove more disastrous than killing men, as the country is completely devastated of stock and provisions.

"Mr. Jenkins, as you always come in late, have you any objections to this gentleman occupying your bed until the morning goes out?" "Not in the least. I will be obliged to you to put him there so that the bed bugs can have their supper before I

Gen. Burnside's Last Tennessee Campaign.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

General Burnside left Camp Nelson on the 16th of August, for East Tennessee. He left Crab Orchard on the 24th, having completed his preparations, his columns having been in motion for several days. He reached Mount Vernon, 20 miles distant, on the same day; he left Mount Vernon on the 23d, and reached London, 25 miles. On the 24th he reached Williamsburg, 30 miles from London. On the 25th he reached Chittwood, Tennessee, 28 miles southwest of Williamsburg, where he came up with Major General Hartsuff, commanding the 23d army corps. Major Emory made a cavalry reconnaissance towards Jacksonboro, encountered two regiments of rebel cavalry, and routed them, taking 45 prisoners. General Burnside, with the main body of his army, left Chittwood on the 28th and reached Montgomery, the county-seat of Morgan county, Tennessee, 42 miles from Chittwood, on the 30th.

Here another column of infantry, under General Julius White, came in, having marched from Central Kentucky by way of Albany, Monticello and Jamestown. Col. Burt, commanding the cavalry advance sent word that the rebel Gen. Pegram was holding the gap in the mountains, near the Emory Iron Works, with two thousand men. The position was a very strong one, and the gap was the gate to the Clinch River Valley. A battle was expected, as there was not a better place in the country to check our forces. But in the morning, of the 31st, it was discovered that the rebels had fled in the night. At Emory river, nine miles east of Montgomery, General Burnside, in the person of Colonel Foster, marched directly on Knoxville, where he arrived and took the town without opposition on the 1st of September. General Burnside proceeded to Kingston, where his scouts encountered the cavalry pickets of General Rosecrans, and communicated with a splendid body of cavalry of the army of the Cumberland, under Colonel Minty.

Burnside's object in moving to Kingston was to make a push for the great London bridge, over the Holston river. This was twenty miles from Kingston. General Shackelford was sent to London. On his approach the rebels retreated across the bridge, which they had barricaded, and fired it. Turpentine had been poured on the planis, and it was soon a mass of flames. Our troops fired across the river with artillery and musketry, and the rebels in the neighborhood of London fled in confusion, killed and wounded. Gen. Burnside left Kingston on the 2d and entered Knoxville on the 3d. The reception of our troops at this place was most gratifying. Gen. Buckner with his rear-guard had left the day before Col. Foster's arrival, for Chattanooga. There is reason to believe Rosecrans had in front of him, at Chattanooga, the whole force of Buckner, Bragg and Johnston.

The people about Knoxville say the flight of the rebels, when Burnside's approach was announced, was something wonderful. The panic was immense. They had among them a report that Burnside had an army of from sixty to one hundred and twenty thousand men, and were of the opinion that their safety depended upon their speed. They left behind a considerable quantity of quartermaster's stores, in pretty good order, and they had several valuable shovels which they did not deem it worth while to take with them.

The secession had a very great effect upon the minds of the people, and it was one of the Union citizens of Knoxville who held, and addressed by Gen. Burnside and Gen. Carter. It was attended by about five hundred men, and a large number of women and children. Testimonies were not so numerous, but there was intense quiet rejoicing. Men who had been hidden for months, came in, full of gratitude for their deliverance.

Intelligence was received that the rebels were prepared to make a stand at Cumberland Gap. Burnside was not afraid of their standing, but of their running, and, on the 5th, dispatched Gen. Shackelford from Knoxville to cut off all means of escape. On the 7th Gen. Burnside left Knoxville with a force of cavalry, and artillery, and arrived at Shackelford's headquarters early on the morning of the 9th.

General De Courcy, who had advanced upon the Gap direct from London, Ky., was hemming the rebels in on the north side. The rebel force was commanded by Gen. Frazer, of Mississippi. He had heard rumors of Burnside's approach, and had fled back to Knoxville, but the order was countermanded by Gen. Johnston, and Frazer's instructions were to hold the Gap to the last extremity. When Burnside arrived, Frazer had been summoned to surrender by both De Courcy and Shackelford, and had returned a firm refusal. Burnside sent an officer with a flag of truce, demanding an unconditional surrender, instructing the officer to wait for an answer at the picket line one hour only.

At the expiration of the hour, no answer having been given, the officer withdrew. Preparations for an immediate attack were made, but in fifteen minutes Gen. Frazer sent a flag of truce, offering to surrender the position, provided he and his men were paroled on the spot. Gen. Burnside responded that under the cartel between the United States government and the confederates for the exchange of prisoners, Frazer had no right to stipulate for parole on the spot, and that he must insist upon the surrender being unconditional. Pretty soon after, a flag came, saying that the rebels would later, saying he was convinced he could not resist the force brought against him, and he would yield to the fortunes of war.

The prisoners are on their way to this place and will arrive here some time this week. The North Carolina and Virginia regiments were small, owing to desertions. They were bitterly dissatisfied with the war. A vote was taken, a few days before the surrender, by the North Carolina regiments, (that is the regiments were polled to ascertain the sentiments of the soldiers), and there was a considerable majority in favor of giving up the southern confederacy and returning to the Union. The Georgians, however, were fighting men, and the regiment composed of them was the only reliable one Gen. Frazer had.

When Shackelford's advance was at Tazewell, they were fired upon by rebel company of home guards, and one man was killed. This was the only casualty of the campaign. Gen. Burnside expected to leave the Gap on Thursday (10th) to return to Knoxville.

General Carter, an East Tennessee, has been appointed provost marshal general of East Tennessee. He is well known to, and highly esteemed by, the inhabitants, and is the right man in the right place. The East Tennessee troops, of whom Gen. Burnside had a considerable number, were kept constantly in the advance, and were received with expressions of the profoundest gratitude by the people, who are described as the most hearty and general loyal population in the United States. There were many thrilling scenes of the meeting of families, from whom they had been so long separated.

The information given of the outrages committed by the secessionists, confirm and more than confirm all that Brownlow has had to say of them. There is hardly a neighborhood in which Union men have not been murdered, and hundreds of them

have been hidden for months in the caves in the mountains, and supplied with food by the women.

The able-bodied males were nearly all absent in the army or wandering in exile. The roads in South eastern Kentucky now deserted homes. The women and old men and children have done a wonderful work raising crops. The wheat crop was very large, and heavy supplies collected by the rebels fell into our hands at Knoxville and elsewhere. The country is filled with corn, mostly raised by women, and there will be no difficulty in supplying the army from the territory it occupies. Guerrilla warfare is not feared, as the loyalty of the inhabitants will prevent it. Kentucky also is becoming settled. There is not a symptom of backwashers from Covington to Cumberland Gap.

A traveler could ride from here to Knoxville undisturbed. Our forces have occupied the East Tennessee Railroad as far east as Murfreesboro, and the indications were that they might extend their lines as far as Chattanooga. A considerable force had proceeded down the road toward Chattanooga. The universal report was that the rebels were disheartened and demoralized so that there was no fight in them. They fled like sheep from Emory's Gap and showed all the signs of being a worthless rabble.

The people of Knoxville made many inquiries for Parson Brownlow, who has their confidence as no other man has. They thought the old flag, supported by United States bayonets, meant Brownlow, and will look for him daily until he comes. The people of East Tennessee generally want to see Andy Johnson, whom they look upon as a sort of political high priest. The reception that awaits Johnson and Brownlow will be a remarkable exhibition of the enthusiastic devotion of a people who have been subjected to those who have been true to their cause.

The East Tennesseans were so glad to see our soldiers, that they cooked every thing they had and gave it to them freely, not asking pay, and apparently not thinking of it. Women stood by the roadside with pails of water, and displayed Union flags. The wonder was where all the stars and stripes came from. Knoxville was radiant with flags. A. A. point on the road, from Kingston to Knoxville, sixty women and girls stood by the roadside waving Union flags and shouting "Hurrah for the Union." Old ladies rushed out of their houses and wanted to see General Burnside, and shake hands with him, and cried "Welcome, welcome, General Burnside, welcome to East Tennessee!"

Near Kingston our boys had carried off a well-rope, so that we could not be drawn. General Burnside ordered the quartermaster to give the women of the army a rope. She gave her own twenty-five feet long. She said her well was only twenty feet deep, and would not have the extra five feet of rope. A Mrs. Staples, whose husband had been murdered by the rebels, came out to see General Burnside, caught his hand and told him he was welcome—they were glad to see him. The soldiers had taken all her corn but she did not care for that. The General assured her that her corn should be paid for, and asked how much she had. She said there were four acres in the lot. He asked how much it yielded to the acre. She said, if well tended it would yield sixty bushels, but she had been obliged to tend it herself, and thought there was only thirty bushels to an acre, and would only take pay at that rate. These incidents of the simple honesty of the people, will illustrate their character and the feeling with which they looked upon the triumphant march of our troops.

policy of the administration. At the same time that the rebels shall be whipped and the Union restored. They have no fears after that.

They associate, as well as they may, liberty, justice and peace with the Union; and they know they have had oppression, anarchy and bloodshed in the southern confederacy. It is a common expression among them, "We were born under the old flag and the constitution. They are good enough for us, and we intend to live under them." About Knoxville, the people were pointing out the hiding places of rebel stores, and were zealous in so doing. The prominent secessionists at Knoxville fled with Buckner. There are a few left who have assisted the secession blood hounds, and the popular expression was, "They must leave here or they must die. They can't live here."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOMETHING NEW!

HOOP SKIRT STORE!

EAST MILWAUKEE STREET,

MIDDLE STORE.

JACKMAN & SMITH'S BLOCK,

JANESVILLE,

WISCONSIN.

SANBORN J. BEAN,

Manufacturers' Agent,

WILL open a store in this city, for a few days, on Monday next, for the exclusive sale of

Hoop Skirts,

which he has received direct from the manufacturers, and which are of the latest style, and of the most perfect construction, and at the same time, and by the most desirable goods to be found in this city. Special attention will be paid to Young Ladies and Children's wear, and also to the latest styles of underwear. All goods will be sold at the lowest prices, and delivered in one week. Any one who would like to see the following popular styles:

Double Gore Parisienne Trail, White and Mode;

Single Gore Parisienne Trail, White and Mode;

Imperial, White and Mode;

Bridals, White and Mode;

Improved Eugenie, White and Mode;

Improved Eugenie, French Bottoms, do.

Alexandra's White and Mode;

Misses' Kid Bound, do., plain;

Young Ladies' Parisienne Trails, &c.

Ladies of Janesville and surrounding towns, will be pleased to ascertain from a which to select. Please call and examine my stock upon purchasing elsewhere.

Making a Speciality of Skirts

I CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD!

P. O. Box, 98. S. J. BEAN, Janesville, Wis.

Sept. 1st, 1863.

M. HARSH,

AT THE

YOUNG AMERICA

CLOTHING HOUSE,

HOLDS FORTH

Bountiful Bargains in

CLOTHING!

Cloth, Cassimeres, Vestings, and

Furnishing Goods!

Every article necessary to a Gentleman's complete wardrobe can be found at this institution in such immense quantities that the most difficult can always be made. The largest stock of

BEAVER OVER COATS,

BUSINESS SUITS,

Fine Broadcloth Dress Coats,

PANTS AND VESTS

Of every Kind and Quality.

The Largest Stock of Neglige Shirts,

Cotton Shirts, Collars,

Suspenders, Scarfs, Neck Ties,

Gloves, Gaiters, Half Hose,

Morino Shirts and Drawers,

HATS AND CAPS.

and every other article to complete an outfit, can be found in great variety at

YOUNG AMERICA CLOTHING

HOUSE.

Having been in this branch of business a number of years, and studied the wants of the community in this connection, I feel confident that I can supply you with all that you desire, at the lowest prices, and in the most satisfactory manner. I have a large stock of

Gents will please notice and Call, before purchasing anything in the Clothing line, at the

Extensive Young America

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Main Street.

M. HARSH.

Merchant Tailoring.

and a piece of land in sec 31, town 3, range 18,
bounded n by Friedenthal, e by Main st, s by Ott
man, w by Spring Brook, 11 53

[illegible]

of Rock County.
Janesville, August the 25th, 1863 Sept 10th 1863
Hetherly's Male.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Charles D. Mead, Trustee of the separate estate of Anna M. C. Smith, Agent Martin O. Walker.
By the order of the court, the following order of and under the seal of said court, to be directed, and under the seal of said court, to be directed, and under the seal of said court, commanding the sale of the personal property of the said decedent, Martin O. Walker, to satisfy the sum of \$18,814 1/2 and interest, and if sufficient personal property could not be found, then out of the real property of said estate, to be sold, to be sold, to be sold out on the 30th day of May, 1906, or at any time thereafter, I, Nathan B. Pemberton, sheriff of said county, have traveled upon and shall soon at public auction in the highest bidder, in front of the First House Block, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on

The THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1906.

title, and interest of the said defendant, Martin Q. Walker, in and to the following described lands or premises situated in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, to-wit:

the corner of Milwaukee street to wit, making a
thence northerly along the line of River street to the
line of T. B. Woolcott, thence easterly along said
Woolcott's land to Rock river, thence southerly along
the bank of Rock river to Milwaukee street, thence
easterly along the line of Milwaukee street to the
place of beginning and also, all of the interest of said
defendant, Martin O. Walker, in lot no 35 in Smith,
Thayer & Jones addition to Jaucerville, or so much
thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount due
on the note above recited, with interest and costs of sale.
Dated and 2d, 1904 H. T. Walker
August 14 Sheriff Rock Co.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Charles H. Dudley agst Henry Bentley and Martha Bentley, his wife.

tion on the 14 day of July 1864, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on

THE NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868,

at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: Lots 1 and 2 of the 10th range and 10th township, in the village of Fulton, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, according to the plot and survey thereof as recorded in the Register's office in said Rock county. Also, the north half of the southwest quarter of section 10 of the 10th range and 10th township, in the village of Fulton, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, of range No. 10 (1) sec. 10, containing eighty (80) acres of land, more or less, in the county of Dane and state of Wisconsin, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the said mortgage.

the parties interested; and that said sale will be made on said lots five and six. Dated July 24, 1893.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY
James H. Bolgar vs. Amos A. Havens, Francis O. Havens, Celestia A. Havens, children and heirs at law of S. E. Havens, deceased. (et al.)
The undersigned, J. W. Havens, Francis O. Havens, Amos A. Havens, and Celestia A. Havens:
YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock County, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of March, 1933, and to appear on the 10th day of February, 1934, and a copy of which is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to and complaint on the undersigned at their office in said county within twenty days after the service of this summons.

7 if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time
7 forenamed the plaintiff in this action will apply to the
7 court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
7 JAMES A. HENRIK.

Plaintiff's Attorney, Jannettie W.
Dated August 21st, 1965
Notice to Creditors.
COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

In the matter of the Estate of William McCosken, deceased.

To all whom it may concern

LETTERS of administration on said estate having been issued to Allen O Bates and Margaret McCosken, six months from the date of his having been allowed for creditors to present their claims for examination and payment has been given that said undersigned will, at his office in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the fourth day of November next between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and three P.M.

AMOS F. RICHARD,
County Judge

STATE OF WISCONSIN.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

EDWARD O. REIGART against Emily Allen, Louise Allen
and Bank of Beloit.

IN pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of for-
feiture and sale rendered in the above entitled ac-
tion on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1863, in favor of the
above named plaintiff and against the above named
defendants, I, the undersigned, do hereby sell and con-
vey to the highest bidder, on the steps in front of
Meyers House, in Main street, in the city of Janesville
in and county on,

THAT 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that da-
the following described mortgaged premises, to wit:

and being in the county of Walworth and state of Wisconsin, and known and described as the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the

quarter, the southeast quarter of section number eleven (11), also the southeast quarter of section number seven (7), all in township number one (1) north, of range number fifteen (15) east; and all those certain tracts or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the county of Clark and state of Wisconsin, which are more particularly described and set forth in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, all of section number eleven (11), in township number one (1) north, of range number fifteen (15) east, containing or comprising about and no more than one hundred and thirty acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment and costs of sale, and the same to be sold separately without material injury to the persons therein interested.—Dated July 16th, 1864

HENRY C. CHASE, Clerk of the Court.
JAMES H. HARRIS, Sheriff of the County.

The sale of the above described property is postponed until the 1st day of October next, then to take place at the house and place where mentioned. That I have

HERSH'S Sale.
CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
 Wm. W. Shepard agt David H. Rabbit, Wm. H. Bailey and Mary Nellie, De'fs.
BY virtue of a Judgment of sale and foreclosure in the circuit court of the county of Rock, made on the 17th day of August, 1883, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I will sell on the 2nd day of October, at public auction, the highest bidder on

The THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1883,
 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the site

work in front of the Central Bank of Wisconsin,
the city of Janesville, Rock county, and State of Wi-
consin, all the following pieces or parcels of land de-
scribed in said judgment as the south half of the north

WERNER, and the southwest quarter of the north
west corner of section number 19 in township num-
ber 2 north of range number 1 east, situated in and ad-
joining the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin,
so much and such part thereof as shall be sufficient
to satisfy the amount due the plaintiff in said judgment
with costs of sale. Dated August 19th, 1868

M. T. PERRY, sheriff, Rock Co.

CORNER & HAWES, Attorneys
aug19/7w

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of John R. Deale, de-
ceased.

ON reading and filing the petition of Amanda
Deale, widow of said deceased, representing her-
self, late of the county of Rock, in said county di-
strict, on the 12th day of AUGUST, last, bearing pur-
port that she was entitled to have the same set aside,

erty in said county, and praying that she may be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased. It is ordered that said petition be heard before the court, at the office of the judge thereof, in the city

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that said petition be heard before said court at the office of the judge thereof, in the city of Jacksonville, next court day on the first Monday of next December.

Bees for Sale.
H A V I N G sold my farm, I offer my entire stock of BEES, consisting of fifty seven swarms, for sale. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call soon.
C. C. KENNEDY,
Jaysville, Ind.

[illegible]

Rock and state of Wisconsin, to wit: Beginning at
corner of Milwaukee and River streets; thence along the
southern side of Milwaukee street to the intersection of
T. B. Woolwich, thence easterly along said
Milwaukee street to Rock river, thence southerly along
the north bank of Rock river to the intersection of
said Rock river and the northern line of section thirty-
four, the northerly line of Milwaukee street to the
place of beginning; and also, all of the interest of said
defendants, Martin P. Dwyer and Henry Bentley, in their
undivided share in the real estate hereinafter described,
to wit: as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount due to
said plaintiff, with interest and costs, to-wit:
\$100.00, 1896 - \$100.00, 1897 - \$100.00, 1898 - \$100.00,
and so forth.

Sharon Rock Co

STATE OF WISCONSIN

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Martin P. Dwyer vs. Henry Bentley and Martha Bentley, his wife.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of fore-
closure and sale rendered in the above entitled case,
between said plaintiff and said defendants, the said
plaintiff and said against the above named defend-
ants, I, shall offer for sale and sell at public auction
at highest bidder, on

TUESDAY DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1898,

the eighth day of the afternoon of said day,

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the sidewalk in front of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, in the city of Janesville, Rock county, and State of Wisconsin, to the said plaintiff, and to the said defendant, as described in said judgment as the south half of the north-west quarter, and the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of the north-east 2nd of range number 18 east, situation, lying and being in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, to satisfy the amount due to the plaintiff in said judgment with costs of sale. Dated August 19th, 1886.

CONROY & HAWES, Attorneys, Janesville, Wis. Co. ang19d7

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of John R. Beale, deceased.

ON reading and filing the petition of Amanda Beale, widow of said deceased, representing that she is the sole surviving widow of said deceased, and intestate on the 21st day of August last, leaving property in said county, and praying that she may be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased, it is ordered that said petition be heard before the court, at the office of the judge thereof, in the city of Janesville, in and for the county of Rock, Wisconsin, on the 21st day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. And it is further ordered, that notice of said petition and hearing be given by the said plaintiff to the said defendant, by publication in some newspaper published in said county, once in each week, prior to said hearing, in the Janesville Daily Gazette, a newspaper printed and published, in said county, and in said state.

A. H. P. PRINCIPAL, County Judge.

seppidwau

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of Nancy F. Wood, deceased.

ON reading and filing the petition of David J. Walker, et al., representing that said deceased, late of the city of Janesville, in said county, dies intestate on the 23rd day of August, 1884, leaving property in said county, and praying that he may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased, it is ordered that said petition be heard before said court at the office of the judge thereof, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the first Monday of October next, at 10 o'clock of A. M. And it is further ordered, that notice of said petition and hearing be given by publishing notice of this order for three successive weeks, once each week, in some newspaper published in said county, to-wit: the Janesville Daily Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in said city. Dated Sept. 9, 1884.

seppidwau

AMOS P. PHILLIPS, county judge.

Bees for Sale.

Having sold my farm, I offer my entire stock of bees, colonies and bees, for sale, on terms for sale. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call soon.

C. K. BENNETT.
1720-22 W.

Center, July 26, 1885.

PLANTING MAZDAZERS for September, received for sale at

August

WHEELER & SONS